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National Seminar on Juche Idea Held Here

(See related stories on page 2)

A National Seminar on the Juche Idea was held on Oct. 7 and 8 at the Japan Educational Hall, Tokyo, commemorating the 30th birthday of the DPRK.

Around 650 Japanese Jucheists from all walks of life including scholars, men of culture, workers, student youths, women, politicians and social activists participated in the seminar.

They came from 30 prefectures from Hokkaido to Okinawa.

An opening address was made by Ohira Sunao, representative of the liaison council of the groups of Japanese teachers for the study of the Juche idea.

He said: six years have passed since the 1st seminar on the Juche idea was held in 1972 at Tokyo University, celebrating the 60th birthday of President Kim Il Sung. He continued:

The symposiums were held a total of 11 times during the past 6 years and the International Institute of the Juche idea was inaugurated in Tokyo in April this year.

Referring to the increase in the number of the students of the Juche idea, he stressed the significance of the seminar commemorating the 30th birthday of the DPRK.

Among the guest speakers was Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) CSC and member of the board of directors of the International Institute of the Juche Idea.

Congratulatory messages received were from various organizations and individuals.

They included: the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; the DPRK Social Science Academy; the Indian Study Committee for the Juche Idea; the International Institute of the Juche Idea; Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo; Kuroda Ryoichi, Governor of Osaka; the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea and; the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association.

Hanawa Fujio, vice-director of the National Study Committee of the Juche Idea, delivered a keynote report titled "Task of the People to Learn the Juche Idea."

Following the keynote speech, many members of the study groups made presentations on their studies.

At the second-day session the presentations continued. On the day Motohashi Atsushi, professor of Yokohama National University gave a lecture under the title of "On Participating in the Celebrations of the 30th Birthday of the DPRK." He was the head of the delegation of the Japan-Korea Social Scientists Solidarity Committee.

Saying that a large number of delegations from 5 continents visited Pyongyang, he continued:

It showed the international prestige of Juche Korea and a great vitality of the Juche idea.

He referred to the significance of the report of President Kim Il Sung delivered at the central celebration of the 30th birthday of the DPRK.

At the session the activities of the study groups of Japan were reported.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted.

Directors of the National Liaison Council of the Japanese Societies for Study of Selected Works of President Kim Il Sung were elected.

◀ Photo shows a scene of the National Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Tokyo on Oct. 7 and 8.

S. Korean People Urge Pak's Ouster, Abolition of "Yusin Constitution"

420 Sign National Declaration

Anti-Pak Jung Hi south Korean democratic people on Oct. 13 issued the "October 17, 1978 National Declaration," bitterly criticizing the present "yusin constitution" as the "antinational, anti-democratic and anti-popular". They also demanded an end to the present dictatorial regime.

The declaration was signed by democrats including men of the press, religious leaders, leaders in all the social sections, 420 in all. They also comprised members of the "ROK" Council of Human Rights Movement and the National Coalition for Democracy in south Korea.

Among the signers were ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, the renowned Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon, the ex-editor-in-chief Chon Gwan U of the Dong-A Ilbo. a mass-circulation paper.

The text of the declaration was read by Kong Dok Kui, wife of ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, at the prayer meeting for conscientious political offenders when it was held at the Christian Hall, downtown Seoul. Over 300 gathered at the meeting. Li Hui Ho, wife of Kim Dae Jung, ex-"presidential" candidate, was also present at the meeting.

"On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the yusin constitution, we declare as follows in the name of the nation," the declaration said: "The yusin constitution is nothing but a measure to legitimatize the permanent existence of the present regime. As the constitution is anti-democratic and anti-popular, it must be abolished. The Pak regime, that has deceived and suppressed the nation by creating this constitution, should step down."

Pointing out that in south Korea there is no constitution in the real sense of the term, the declaration condemned the present "yusin constitution" as the "charter of dictatorship."

The declaration concluded by appealing to the people to rise and reinstate a democratic constitution.

Since September, the public pressures for Pak's ouster have increased. The students of Seoul, Koryo and Sukmyong Women's universities held anti-Pak rallies and clashed with the puppet police.

With the approach of Oct. 17 when the "yusin constitution" was employed six years ago, the Seoul students announced their plan to hold a "meeting of all citizens and students to overthrow the yusin dictatorship."

In south Korea, now, every kind of anti-"government" and anti-"yusin constitutional" action is a major crime under the "emergency measures."

1,300 S. Korean Girl Students Boycott Classes

Earlier on Oct. 10, over 1,300 students of Metropolitan Women's Normal College located in the suburb of Seoul boycotted the classes.

They were protesting with the college authority against the changing of the college name to "Saejong University" with its adoption of coeducation.

The students not only boycotted the classes but resisted hard, entrenching themselves in the campus.

The college authorities reacted by prohibiting all the students from entering campus from Oct. 11. The college remained closed for 10 days.

Rodong Sinmun Hails 30th Anniv. Of DPRK-USSR Diplomatic Ties

Oct. 12 marked the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

On this occasion Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) frontpaged an editorial conveying congratulations and greetings from the Korean people to the fraternal Soviet people.

The editorial of Rodong Sinmun headlined "30th Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Korea and the Soviet Union" said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was an expression of the deep trust of the Soviet people in the newly born Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It continued:

The Soviet government and people warmly welcomed the founding of our Republic; they were the first to recognize our Republic and the first to open diplomatic relations with our country and exchange ambassadors with it, recognizing it as the only lawful representative of the entire Korean people.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union was a historical event that lifted the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two peoples to a new, higher stage.

Over the last three decades since the opening of diplomatic relations, the two peoples have steadily strengthened the friendly bonds, supporting and cooperating with each other in many fields, political, economic and cultural.

The close cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union has contributed to the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism against imperialism.

Referring to the question of national reunification, the editorial pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi puppet traitors, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, are becoming overheated in the new war preparations and undisguised in their "two Koreas" scheme, persistently clinging to the splittist line. It continued:

Now they are calling for "cross recognition" and entreating for the recognition of the marionette "regime" of south Korea, peddling around the treacherous ware of "two Koreas."

But the progressive people of the world have no intention of having contact or relations with the Pak Jung Hi traitors, puppets of imperialism, quislings, a splittist gang, fascist hangmen and war maniacs. Even the countries which have had relations with the south Korean puppets are determinedly severing them, regarding them as an insult to the dignity of the nation.

The attempts of the south Korean puppet clique to create "two Koreas" will be smashed, rejected by the socialist countries and non-aligned nations in the future, too, as in the past.

With the encouragement and support of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and non-aligned nations, we will force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to withdraw from south Korea and certainly reunify the country independently and peacefully.

The Soviet people have encouraged and supported the just struggle of our people for driving the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, achieving the independent reunification of the country and building socialism in the northern half of the Republic.

Our people remember and are grateful for the encouragement and support of the Soviet people to us.

The editorial further said:

The fraternal Soviet people have converted their country into a socialist power with a developed economy and modern science and technology under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

We sincerely rejoice over all the achievements of the Soviet people and wish them new success in their future struggle for the victory of the cause of Communism.

Noting that the imperialists are invariably trying to realize their aggressive design and deceive the world people with the gimcrack signboard of "peace" and, at the same time, are hastening war preparations and engaged in the interference in others' internal affairs and manoeuvres to split the revolutionary forces, the editorial stressed:

The might of our Republic is growing day by day and the plots of the separatists at home and abroad to keep Korea divided permanently are fated to be frustrated.

Our people will more vigorously wage the struggle for the reunification of the country and strengthen the international solidarity for our revolution and the unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and developing countries and all the peace-loving peoples for promoting the victory of the common cause of the world's progressive people.

We believe that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will grow stronger and develop through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

DPRK Wins Two Golds in Int'l Boxing Contests in Berlin

Boxers of the DPRK carried away two gold, one silver and three bronze medals at the Ninth Berlin International Boxing Contests held in the capital of the GDR from Oct. 4 to 8, KCNA reported on Oct. 10.

Korean boy Li Byong Uk won a gold medal in the 48kg category by defeating all his adversaries by a wide margin.

He defeated the Polish boy before finishing the third bout in the preliminary, beat the GDR boy 5 to 0 in the semi-final and defeated the GDR adversary in the first bout of the finals.

In the 75kg category, a DPRK boxer Chang Beng Mun defeated Danish, GDR and British rivals to carry away a gold medal.

Other boxers of the DPRK won a silver medal in the 57kg category and bronze medals respectively in the 54, 60 and 63.5 kg categories.

KOREA FOCUS

Growing Public Demand for Reunification in S.Korea

The south Korean public are making an ever greater demand for reunification. This is a very favorable development.

When we the Koreans say "our homeland" or "our country," we are referring to the whole of the Korean Peninsula from the northernmost Amrok River to the southernmost Raktong River, comprising all the fifty million people. In other words, we are thinking of a reunified Korea. This mentality is proof of the brilliant national heritage of our people that spoke the same language and developed the same culture on the same peninsula for more than 1,000 years.

Intellectuals in south Korea are now engaged in active debate on the reunification question on the assumption that Korea is one and the nation is one. The vernacular monthly journal, *The Voice of the People*, (its editor is the Rev. Ham Sok Hon, a leading Quaker), has repeatedly featured the reunification issue since the beginning of this year. The features include the three: "What Is the National Reunification?" by Paek Gi Wan, director of the Paekbom (pen-name of the late Kim Gu) Thought Institute; "The Restoration of Democracy and National Reunification" by the Rev. Mun Ik Hwan, pastor and vice-President of the Human Rights Association; "National Reunification and the Press" by Song Gon Ho, former managing editor of the prestigious vernacular daily, *The Dong-A Ilbo*. The most distinctive about them is their departure from the old abstract arguments in a bid to make specific approaches to the question. This is a remarkable progress and deserves high evaluation.

Their argument is clearly in favor of the territorial reunification of the country as the national aspiration of the whole Korean people. Paek Gi Wan wrote: "The reunification of the nation matters most for the Koreans. Reunification is our task number one under whatsoever circumstances. All my ideas, will, reality and ideal concern only the reunification issue. Why? As I have said in the preceding part, I think that the root cause of all the tragedies of the 30 odd years since the liberation lies in the division of the nation." The Rev. Mun Ik Hwan stated: "The vested interests may try to obstruct the reunification process under various pretexts unless their rights should be dispossessed. Their attempt is bound to fail, however. The awakened masses, aware of their potential, will remove all the forces opposed to reunification and drive powerfully toward the goal of reunification." He was indicating the inevitability of the reunification.

What merits note about their approaches is an in-depth, reasoned, well-considered treatment of the circumstances of the reunification question, in the absence of any emotional, low-dimensional viewpoint. Writing in "What Is Reunification?" Paek Gi Wan remarked: "By reunification we mean the unconditional expulsion of all the foreign forces from this country. It is impossible to end the split of the country without expelling the foreign forces. Nor is it possible to achieve reunification." His definition of the foreign forces is clear and unmistakable. As he defined them, the foreign forces are "firstly, substantial forces, political, economic and military, with practical interests in the division of our homeland; secondly, remnants of Japanese imperialism, pro-Japanese traitors to the nation and secessionists, that have agreed to the territorial division; and thirdly, ism-Korean export-oriented economic fabrics and cultural institutions, unable to survive without foreign capital, technology, raw materials and markets, those that, since the division of the land, have left politically our country to the mercy of delicate international power politics and economically burdened our economy with loans from foreign monopoly capital."

The authors suggested practical tasks to achieve the national reunification. The Rev. Mun Ik Hwan declared, "We must view the national reunification as the paramount undertaking to be performed by us. Turning one's back to this task is like shrinking from the worst tragedy of the nation. It is tantamount to voluntary abandonment of being a Korean." Paek Gi Wan observed, "The United States among others is the prime mover behind the division of the Korean Peninsula. In the final analysis, the origins of the present tensions building up on the Korean Peninsula and the issue of liberty can be traced back to the secessionist policy of the U.S." Dealing with the U.S.-backed Japanese comeback to the Korean Peninsula, Mun said: "What we the grass roots should do is to remove all the political, economic and military factors that forced the division of the country and, subsequently, are influencing the course of things here. By so doing we will be able to go a long way to the goal of reunification." Song Gun Ho stated: "Lamentably, national split has become more serious in the spiritual split rather than in the territorial split." Blaming the press for it, he stressed the need for newspaper men to abstain from inciting north-south animosity, and spotlight the uniform nature of the two in national, social, economic and political areas.

A reading of the afore-said articles shows their underlying commitment to an indigenous, peaceful and democratic reunification of the country. Their argument is completely in line with the main points of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement.

Reunification tops the list of objectives of the contemporary student movement in south Korea. Students of Seoul University staged an incampus demonstration on September 13 last and published "The Declaration for Democracy and against Dictatorship." The declaration claimed "the reunification is the foremost task in the national history of our people."

The DPRK keeps its door open for north-south talks and is eager to have fruitful conversations with those genuinely committed to reunification. The south Korean intellectuals and students really stand for the reunification of our country.

The American leaders should lend their ears to the demand of the south Korean people confident of their eventual success. If they turn their deaf ears to their demand, preoccupied with the preservation of status quo, they will come upon the anti-American sentiments, which will in turn lead to an irretrievable crisis.

At 33rd UNGA

Foreign Delegates Support Korea Reunion

Delegates of many countries, referring to the Korean question in their speeches at the 33rd UN General Assembly, bitterly denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and voiced firm support and solidarity for the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a KCNA report from New York.

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Huang Hua, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, said:

The Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland has won the sympathy and support of the people of the world. At present, the key to a solution of the Korean question is that the United States must withdraw all its troops and armaments from south Korea and that the so-called "UN Command" must be disbanded. The United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea must stop all their schemming activities to create "two Koreas." We firmly support the position and efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The resolution for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 30th session should be implemented in earnest and without delay. The Korean question should be settled by the Koreans themselves free from any foreign interference.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia said:

We should not forget even for a moment that the continued division of Korea is one of the potential sources of broader international conflicts.

We, therefore, should extend definite and consistent support to the legitimate desire of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country free from foreign interference and welcome in this sense the concrete and constructive measures of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the attainment of this goal.

The Cuban foreign minister declared:

We demand the withdrawal of foreign troops along with military equipment from south Korea and the disbandment of the "UN Command."

We support the legitimate demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the realisation of these objectives.

In his speech **the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation** emphasized that Togo resolutely opposes any scheme to make "two Koreas" a fait accompli.

We reaffirm our full support to the righteous struggle of the entire Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he said.

The Hungarian foreign minister remarked:

No progress has been made so far in the solution of the Korean question. Our government continues to express support to the efforts of the Government of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Romanian foreign minister said:

Considering that the reunification of Korea is a question to be solved by the Korean people themselves, Romania supports today, as in the past, the constructive initiatives of the DPRK for achieving the reunification of the country, the greatest national desire of the Korean people, in a peaceful and democratic way without any outside interference.

The Liberian foreign minister said the Liberian government is firmly convinced that the north-south joint statement of 1972 is a realistic foundation for terminating the division of the Korean people.

The GDR foreign minister said:

The German Democratic Republic warmly supports the assertion of the Government of the DPRK that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from south Korea along with weapons and equipment and this will enable the Korean people to settle their questions by themselves.

In his speech **the Mongolian foreign minister** stated:

The situation of the Korean Peninsula whose southern part has been turned into a bridgehead of the imperialists for aggression poses ever greater threat to peace and security not only in the Far East but also Asia as a whole.

It is necessary to exert more positive efforts for the speedy implementation of the UN resolution which envisages the withdrawal of foreign troops present in south Korea, the disbandment of the socalled "UN Command" and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic consistently supports the proposals of the DPRK for achieving the reunification of Korea in conformity with the desires of the Korean people and in the interests of peace and security in Asia and the world.

The Congolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation said:

In our opinion there are problems whose correct solution could be found. We can say this especially of the Korean question.

It is high time the United Nations rendered an active help so that Korea, a great country, may be peacefully reunified without any foreign interference.

We hail the tireless efforts directed by the industrious people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country.

The Burundi minister of foreign affairs and cooperation evinced his conviction that Korea would certainly be reunified.

The Mali minister of foreign affairs and cooperation said:

No durable peace can be expected in Asia pending Korean reunification.

The Korean question which was put on the agenda of a series of sessions of the UN General Assembly from long ago must be decisively solved in conformity with the just resolution adopted at its 30th session.

As noted in this resolution, we think, the following demands must be strictly met for a true solution of this question:

—All the foreign troops present in south Korea under the cloak of "UN forces" must be withdrawn.

—The "UN Command" must be disbanded. Only when these demands are met, can this country be peacefully reunified on the three principles of national reunification laid down in the July, 1972, north-south joint statement.

The vice-premier and foreign minister of Viet Nam declared: We support the Korean people in the struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of their country in keeping with the three principles and the five guidelines laid down by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Albanian foreign minister said in his speech:

As a result of the U.S. occupation of south Korea, the situation in the Korean Peninsula continues to be complicated. The Albanian people express their support for the just demand of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the military troops of the U.S. from south Korea and for the independent reunification of the country.

DPRK Delegate Speaks at Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conf., New York

Kim Chung Il, head of the DPRK delegation, spoke at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on Oct. 2, according to a KCNA report on Oct. 7.

He noted that it was very opportune and important to formulate the common stand and strategy of the non-aligned countries with regard to various problems submitted to the conference in accordance with the demand of the declaration and action programme of the Colombo Summit Conference and the Belgrade Foreign Ministers' Conference.

He went on:

An urgent task facing the non-aligned movement at present is for the non-aligned countries to form a broad united front and firmly unite, frustrate the splitting and disintegrating manoeuvres of imperialism and dominationism, achieve the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement and vigorously struggle in defence of the common interests of our movement.

We consider that it depends upon the united action of the non-aligned countries whether we can smash the schemings of the imperialist and dominationist forces, the defenders of the old international order, and realize our demand and assertion in major international problems at the current UN General Assembly or not.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will firmly unite with the non-aligned countries and make every effort for the solution in the interests of the peoples of the non-aligned countries of urgent problems raised before our movement, such as the Middle East and Palestinian problem, the Southern African problem and other international issues and the problem of world peace and security.

He stressed:

The U.S. policy of turning south Korea into a military base, which is stepped up more viciously today behind the curtain of the so-called "troop pullout" arouses deep apprehension among the peace-loving people of the world.

We are convinced that at the 33rd UN General Assembly the member nations of the non-aligned movement will direct due attention to the war manoeuvres of the United States in south Korea, denounce them and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, nuclear weapons and all other means of war from south Korea and express active support and solidarity for the righteous struggle of our people.

Speeches at Nat'l Seminar on Juche Idea Held in Japan (Gists)

Task of People to Learn Juche Idea

Keynote Report by Hanawa Fujio, Vice-Director of National Study Committee of Juche Idea

1.The 30-year history of the DPRK is a history of victory of the Juche idea.

The reporter said first that President Kim Il Sung proclaimed on September 9, 1948 the founding of the DPRK to the whole world, by holding a general election to the Supreme People's Assembly throughout north and south Korea in a difficult situation in which the U.S. aggressors occupied south Korea, and continued.

The DPRK has considered the Juche idea to be its guiding principle since the first day of its founding and has consistently played the role of a forerunner in the present era in which the masses of people emerge as masters of history. Thus, the Republic has valiantly and victoriously pushed ahead with the revolution and construction.

The Korean people have implemented the line of independence in politics and self-reliance in the economy and self-defence, by strengthening the people's government and establishing "Juche" in all the fields. As a result, the DPRK has become a powerful socialist state, which is recognized within and without. The present paradise which the DPRK has attained by establishing the people's government, will be enjoyed by the south Korean people in the future when the country is reunified. Therefore, the reunification of the country must be accelerated more rapidly.

If we think that the main obstacle to Korea's reunification is the U.S. imperialists and that the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are also creating obstacles to the reunification, our desire to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK must directly lead us to a decision to struggle with the obstructionists standing in the way of the reunification, in solidarity with the K'rean people.

'esident Kim Il Sung has this to say:

"Indeed, the building of the DPRK marked the new emergence of an independent people and signified the solemn declaration of the birth of Juche Korea."

Great President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, pointed out the historic fact that the founding of a state of Juche for the first time on the globe and the emergence of an independent people have promoted the era of independence and brought about a new era for mankind.

President Kim Il Sung who increases the independence of the masses of people and inspires them in creative struggles, has made a great and epochal contribution to philosophy and man's thought, by creating the Juche idea and making it into practice.

When we base ourselves upon this analysis, we can understand that the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK marks a new day of the present era and is of great significance.

2. Let the masses of working people establish Juche and hold the banner of Juche.

The reporter said that he supports great leader President Kim Il Sung's historic report entitled "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea." After touching upon the principle set forth by President Kim Il Sung—complete realization of independence of the masses of working people, by valiantly carrying out the three revolutions, he continued:

I think that in Japan where no socialist system has yet to be established, particularly important in realizing independence is ideological revolution. This is because the masses of working people cannot become independent or acquire Juche, by themselves.

In capitalist Japan, to awaken the masses of working people to independence, and to revolutionize and working-classize them means to lead them to accumulate fighting strength, develop it to class struggles and enable them to obtain a prospect of victory in their struggle.

The Juche-based ideological revolution is the work of remoulding human beings to working-classize the masses of working people and to turn them into real communist revolutionaries. Under conditions of exploitation and oppression by the capitalist system, the forces which make the people to arise in struggle are accumulated not by sporadic dissatisfaction or mere sense of justice, but by organized and militant struggles for working-classization and revolutionization.

The Juche idea gives a clear answer to this question. This is because the Juche idea gives a correct answer to the fundamental question of remaking nature and society in which they live and of achieving class liberation, by giving the working class a revolutionary world outlook.

The philosophical theory of the Juche idea is a unique theory which systematizes a scientific revolutionary world outlook which centers upon man and gives a correct answer to the correlation between man and the world.

The reason why man has become the most superior and developed existence is that man is a social being with independence. As man has independence, he doesn't blindly adapt himself to the outer world and as he is also a social being with independence, he demands liberation from the restrictions of nature and society.

The reason why the masses of people came to struggle in spite of many sacrifices is that their position as masters of nature and society was not guaranteed and that man was estranged from independence.

When the masses of people hold their position of masters and carry out their role as masters, can they become the masters of their destiny and hew out their own destiny.

Pointing out that there is a political tendency in Japan pointing to fascism, the reporter continued:

The masses of people of Japan must produce excellent leading functionaries by utilizing the role they have played hitherto and their experiences in struggle, mastering the firm revolutionary theory of the working class and by establishing a work style of self-sacrifice.

Respected President Kim Il Sung elucidated and systematized the problem of the real character of man in a unique way for the first time in history. The problem of the real character of man—students of Marx classics were unable to made clear this point because of the limitations of the era in which they lived.

The Juche idea teaches that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

We reassure that the philosophical principle of the Juche idea which gave an answer to and creatively systematized the real character of man, is a brilliant monument that will go down into human history, and declare again that the whole system of ideology, theory and method based upon the Juche idea originating in President Kim Il Sung is Kimilsungism.

We have not studied the Juche idea for a very long time. Nevertheless we are moved by the Juche idea and are going to live a Juche-oriented life. The circles of people who study the Juche idea, have broadened from noted scholars, workers, youth and students, peasants to housewives.

The Juche idea inspires the Japanese working class. In particular, the Juche idea seizes the hearts of the masses of working people. We not only have to study the Juche idea ourselves but also have to meet the demand of the people who wish to study the Juche idea. Of course, we don't have any school where we can study the Juche idea.

In order to establish Juche in Japan, we have to strengthen the activities of the study groups of the Juche idea both in quality and quantity.

However, in a developed capitalist country, in particular, in a society filled with bourgeois ideology, people cannot study the Juche idea and become an activist with ordinary efforts.

Establishment of Juche is possible only with a proper understanding of the Juche idea and prove its correctness and truth through untiring efforts.

We should apply "Theses on Socialist Education" to our study activities, rear men of Juche type, strengthen their ranks, reject bourgeois ideology, and unremittingly struggle against bureaucratism, individualism, careerism and the family-first attitude.

When we criticize each other's petit-bourgeois ideology and habits, and get armed with the Juche idea, we can join the ranks of the independence-demanding forces in the struggle against exploitation and oppression. That is the correct way of revolution.

In order to establish Juche in our activities in Japan, it is necessary for us to be firmly equipped with the Juche-oriented ideology which stands for the interests of the working masses. By so doing, we can explain the correctness, legality and scientific character among the masses of people and strengthen the ranks of Juche.

3. The Juche study group is linked with friends the world over.

Touching upon the historic significance of the founding of the International Institute of the Juche Idea in April last, the reporter continued:

The International Institute, as its name shows, is an academic research institute of the ranks of the world who follow and study the Juche idea. However, the operations and development of the institute depends mainly upon our efforts in Japan. In other words, the activities of our Juche study group are linked with those of friends the world over through the International Institute of the Juche Idea.

We should undertake the activities of the study group with a correct understanding and should try to develop it more consistently.

It is necessary for us to actively accept that the historically significant Second World Conference for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, as it is scheduled for autumn this year, the year of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The 11th National Seminar on the Juche Idea is a first step in arming the masses of working people with the Juche idea, strengthening its ranks, developing the work of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and establishing Juche in Japan with an eye to the future in which the masses of working people will emerge as the masters of history.

Resistance to Reactionary Education Here

Matsuo Tsukasa, Chairman of Teachers' Union of Himeji City

Firstly, the reporter said that President Kim Il Sung's classic work "Theses on Socialist Education" has been proving its correctness and vitality day by day, he continued as follows:

By studying "Theses on Socialist Education" we understand that the theses are based on the theory of the Juche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything. We also understand that the theses are the great principle of education, showing the way to solve all problems in socialist education to bring up all people in the society as independent, creative and powerful social beings capable of meeting the requirements of the revolution and the situation in our country.

Today, the most difficult problem in building the socialist and communist society is to settle the questions related to socialist education and to train cultured communist cadres with a strong communist politico-ideological base.

The correct way to solve these important and necessary problems is elucidated by "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by President Kim Il Sung.

Therefore, the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education" was a joyous event not only to the Koreans but also to the peoples of the whole world.

Besides, the theses give deep ideas and make us capable of finding a guideline for fighting against the influence of capitalist education.

Importance is attached to education equally in every country, but each country seeks different aims.

The theses make clear the aim and the purpose of education in our country and give an answer to the question of which ideological fortresses we have to capture.

They also point out the important task of learning the fundamental rule of socialist education, essence of socialist education, the purpose and the basic theory of socialist pedagogy. In short, it gives us the task of arming people with the Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Socialist education is a work of fostering man to be an independent and creative social being."

In these works, the President made clear the essence of socialist education according to the basic theory of the Juche idea.

Referring to the correctness of the theses in emphasizing the essence of socialist education, the reporter continued:

We are moved by the theses and feel a great joy in having the theses which make clear the aims and tasks of education scientifically from the standpoint of the Juche idea. This is because we can see in them an educational system of the future when man will become master of the society.

The theses are not desk theories. These are the theories authored by President Kim Il Sung systematically with rich, practical experience he had gained in the past 5 decades.

The fact that all children are growing as pillars of the new society and as masters of the construction and the revolution in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proves that the "Theses on Socialist Education" is being realized in the Republic.

Saying that Japanese educators permitted education to become more and more reactionary after the war, the reporter stressed that only when educators arm themselves with the Juche idea, can they develop Japanese education correctly with their own efforts.

The reporter continued:

I am firmly resolved to fight vigorously against reactionary trends in Japanese education as an educator and as a man inspired by "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by great President Kim Il Sung.

I can say surely the immortal "Theses on Socialist Education" will live long together with the name of the President and will guide the world's people along the correct way it shows.

Philosophical Principle of Juche Idea

Kobashikawa Kazumi, Member of Society of Independence

The Juche idea is based on the philosophical theory that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

As a result of the creation of the philosophical theory, a correct view has been made possible of the nature and the society, with a clarification of the logical consequence of the world development: man is to continue to elevate his position and role as master of the world. On the bedrock of the philosophical theory of the Juche idea is President Kim Il Sung's entirely new and right view of man.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he ceases to be a man; he differs little from an animal."

We can not talk about man's existence without considering his independence. Independence is the basic property of man.

We have to make clear the commonness and the difference between man and other creatures on the earth; the differences between animate objects and inanimate objects. Among animate objects a clear line should be drawn between men and animals. It is necessary to identify the qualities of men which distinguish men from the lower animals.

In a general way, an objective existence with a definite structure has its own properties and moves according to them. The properties of any given object express themselves in the form of an action.

All animate and inanimate objects are materialities to which movement is common. However, though inanimate objects just move in accordance with the law of their functions, animate objects have their own lives and they move in accordance with their properties—metabolism—in short they are moving in a purposeful manner.

Therefore, the basic dividing line between animate objects and inanimate objects is the fact that animate objects have their own demands and survival capabilities. There are qualitative differences between men and other creatures in the survival capabilities to realize the demands.

Animals' demands and their survival capabilities are limited by objective environment and they just follow the changes of the environment, but men can increase their survival capabilities higher and change the objective environment in such a way as to fulfil their demands.

As a result, men's demands are to live independently of nature and society and the other creatures are not.

Like this men have controled the nature by "labour" and have controled the society with "struggle" because of men's essential desire to realize their independent demands.

Men's voluntary actions to realize their demands in the objective enviroment, have resulted in the improvement of their living standards, which in turn led to the ever higher demands.

As the objective world has no limits, men's desire to remake and to control the objective world and their capabilities know no limit:

Men's independent demands are expressed in their independent consciousness systematically.

President Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Man is a social being with independence."

The fact that the man is the social existence is evidenced by his independence, his basic property.

Animals whose nature meet their demands and carry their survival capabilities in their bodies only. But men possess their demands not only in their bodies but also outside their bodies. Men can express in languages their will which reflects their demands and can retain their knowledge in the forms of words.

According to the realization of human independence in objective forms, (1) men can improve their power and demands in various ways limitlessly (2) they can change their independence into a social independence (3) because men's independence is a social one, it will remain and develop after men's death.

Korean Embroideries, Pottery Displayed

An exhibition of modern Korean embroideries and pottery opened at the Tokyo Central Art Gallery in Ginza, Tokyo from October 3 to 8, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the exhibition, 38 hand-made embroideries such as "Azaleas by the 5th Dam", "8 Fairies on Mt. Kumgang-san", "Mt. Crystal", "Feature of a Beauty" and 37 works of ceramic art, including celadon and cinnabar pottery and white porcelains were displayed.

It was the first time that Korean embroideries and potteriy were exhibited in Japan.

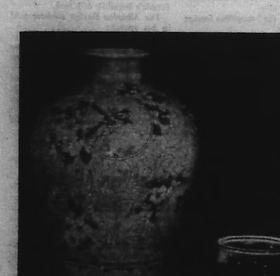
The exhibition caused a sensation among the visitors, especially among Japanese embroidery specialists.

Everyone who visited the gallery was surprised at the beauty and skill of the embroidered pieces which were so realistic and looked like pictures or paintings, and moved by the unique shapes and deep colors of the pottery exhibited.

Particularly visitors paid attention to embroideries. So far, other peoples have treated embroideries as ornaments, but the Koreans have made it an art. Specialists said that craftsmanship, skill, ideas—everything is great.

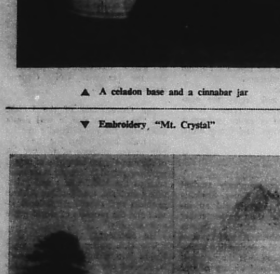
About 10,000 people including Koreans in Japan, Japanese and foreigners visited the exhibition during 6 days.

The exhibition left a great impression on many persons and served to develop cultural exchanges between Korea and Japan.



▲ A celadon base and a cinnabar jar

▼ Embroidery "Mt. Crystal"



30 Years of DPRK

98% of Machinery Homemade

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea became 30 years old on September 9 th is year.

Her remarkable achievements are being featured in a series of articles, under the title of "30 Years of DPRK." This is the eighth article.

The proportion of the engineering industry in the industrial output rose from 5.1 per cent to 33.7 per cent between 1946 and 1977.

The nation's annual machine tool output showed a 105-fold increase as against 1955, the year when the full-scale production of machine tools started.

The production of automobiles and tractors jumped respectively 97 times and 300 times this year above the 1959 level.

The country produces general machines, special-purpose machines, precision machines, big generating electric locomotives and other rolling stock and whole sets of equipment for outfitting metallurgical, chemical and cement plants, light industrial factories and other modern factories.

The country's self-sufficiency rate is 98 per cent in machinery.

The existing factories are being better-equipped and replenished and the Taean Heavy-Machine Plant, automation apparatus plants and many other machine plants are now under construction to equip all the branches of the national economy with high-technology facilities.

Machine-building is the core of heavy industry and constitutes the foundation for technical progress. Proceeding from this viewpoint, the country developed the machine-building industry even in the severe war years.

During the days of the hard-fought battles against the U.S. imperialists, the country built the Huichon Machine Tool Plant so as to proliferate a number of machine plants. The machine-tool-multiplying movement as kicked off by President Kim Il Sung sharply increased the number of machine tools.

In the post-war years, many up-to-date machine-building factories were built and expanded. At present the country has such big factories as the Huichon Machine Tool Plant, the Kusong Machine Tool Plant, the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant, the Sungri General Automobile Plant, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Ryongsong Machine Plant, the Rakwon Machine Plant and the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant.

At present, the country annually produces 30,000 machine tools. The domestically produced machines include such modern excavation equipment as 5,000-metre drills, 300-h.p. bulldozers and 10-cubic-metre heavy excavators, such large power equipment as 50,000-kva generators and 200,000-kva transformers, and many other kinds of heavy-duty machines and equipment such as 20-metre lathes, 18-metre turning lathes, 60-ton freight cars, "Kumsong"-model diesel locomotives, 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines and 3,000-h.p. high-speed engines. Complete sets of plants are being locally produced for numerous modern factories and enterprises including the equipment for metallurgical, chemical, cement and light industry factories. Many 15,000-20,000-DWT ships are also locally built with Korean technology.

Korean machines are popular at foreign markets. The DPRK is exporting plant facilities and engineering products to more than 100 countries mainly in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In particular, automatic lathe "Kusong No.37" carried off a gold medal at an international fair.

In 1963 the output of the machine-building and metal-processing industries grew 162 times over 1946. The structure of industry has changed, too: the share of the machine-building and metal-processing industries in gross industrial output rose from 1.6 per cent in the pre-liberation year of 1944 to 23 per cent in 1962. In 1963 the proportion of self-supply of machinery and equipment was 93.8 per cent. In 1963 the country produced 4,022 lorries, 3,033 tractors, 50,040 electric motors, 8,200 internal combustion engines and 3,327 machine tools.

During the Six-Year Plan period (1971-August 1975) the machine-building industry grew 2.4 times, of which the heavy machine industry 2.2 times, the machine-tool industry 2.6 times and the production of farm machines 3.6 times.

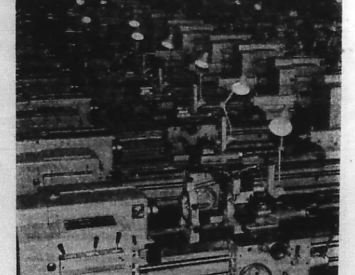
As of the end of August 1975 the output of machine tools jumped 2.4 times, tractors 8.7 times and lorries 2.4 times as against 1970.

Today the Korean countryside is crisscrossed by more than six tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land in plain areas and above five in the intermediary and mountainous areas, plus many farm machine.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984), the engineering products will be raised to 5 million tons. The output will increase of large-capacity power generating equipment needed for the building of large power bases, such as 220-ton boilers, 50,000-kva turbines and generators for hydro- and thermo-power generation. The foundations will be laid for the production in the future of 100,000-kva turbines and generators as complete sets.

The output of 300-h.p. bulldozers will rise 6 times, 4-cubic-metre excavators 3.3 times and multi-purpose excavating machines 6.3 times. In the production of lorries, stress will be put on heavy-duty lorries.

During the new plan period the annual output of tractors will be brought to 45,000 units.



A part of the Kusong Machine Tool Plant

Mindan Businessman Lost 6 Bil. Won in Investment in S. Korea

It was recently disclosed that a Mindan (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan)-affiliated Korean businessman in Japan had his property worth 6 billion won extorted as a result of his investment in south Korea.

This disclosure was made in the appeal of the businessman, when it was run in the September 19 issue of The Dong-A Ilbo and the September 19 issue of The Hanguk Ilbo. The Dong-A Ilbo dated September 20 called it one of legions of similar issues resulting from the home investments by the Korean residents in Japan.

The report came at a time when the Pak Jung Hi "regime" was making every possible effort to have Korean businessmen in Japan invest their money into south Korea under the cloak of the "investment in the fatherland". The case is now creating a major controversy within Mindan-affiliated Korean businessmen.

The victim is So In Sok, 46, who established the International Golf Membership Co., Ltd., (IMG) and the Ryoju Country Club in south Korea in 1973.

According to his claim, he has spent about 350 million *won* of his own private money to publicize "sightseeing in the ROK" with a view to contributing to the "development of tourism" advocated by the Pak "regime." He donated about 80 million *won* for "national defence contribution," he revealed. To piece together his claims, the story is as follows:

In 1973, he bought Hillside Hotel in Seoul and started the construction of the Ryoju Golf Rinks, as recommended and suggested by the "ROK" embassy in Japan. The funds were raised from the entrance fees paid by the members who were collected in Japan and included his own 1.2 billion *won*.

Because he was not versed in the things in south Korea, he appointed to the job of president of the IGM one of his old friends Choe Sung Man, who had been working for the "ROK" consulate in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, some 10 years before.

The Ryoju Country Club Golf Rinks was opened in January, 1976, in Wolsong-ri, Ryoju county, Kyonggi Province.

In February, 1973, he had increased the capital of the company to 220 million *won*. At that time, Choe told him a lie that Korean compatriots in Japan were prohibited from sharing 50 percent or more of the stocks. He forced So to possess only 45 percent of the stocks and took over the rest under the name of his own and his relatives.

Later, So In Sok found Choe's words false and Choe could not but return the stocks to him.

But, Choe made every possible effort to get the post of president of the Ryoju Country Club at the time of the opening of the Golf Rinks in January, 1976.

Although he got the job, the company lost about 100 million *won*. He was asked to resign from the post of president to take the responsibility when the general meeting of shareholders was held in February, 1977.

The company, however, improved its balance sheet and registered a surplus after then thanks to the efforts of So. Then, while mobilizing gangsters to threaten So, Choe submitted a written accusation to the Seoul City Police Station, asking for the post of president and the 50 percent of stocks, and alleging that the general meeting of shareholders at which he was asked to resign was illegal.

The Seoul City Police arrested So without warning one day after the accusation was filed.

So In Sok realized the police was on the side of Choe and felt he might be killed. He promised to accept Choe's demand in order to be freed. But his visa was taken by the police so that he is virtually in the state of detention.

Choe sent again gangsters to him, threatening to "use a second, a third method if he does not implement the promise at the time of his release."

So In Sok published the appeal to bring the case before the south Korean public and curiously he pledged in the appeal that he would entrust his property of the Ryoju Golf Club worth 6 billion *won* to the control of the state.

A rumor is current that the Pak "regime," which is watching for the property of overseas Korean businessmen, put some pressure on him.

Anyhow, 6 billion *won* of So's is to go into the hands of Choe or to be entrusted to the control of the state.

He wrote in the appeal: "I invested in the fatherland for the sake of its development, believing the 'ROK' is my only fatherland. I feel so resentful. I have been disappointed with the fatherland."

Photo shows the appeal run in the September 19 issue of the Dong-A Ilbo.

Mindan Cadre Speaks At Moonies' Meeting

Hwang Chil Bok, head of the Osaka headquarters of pro-Pak Jung Hi "Yusin" Mindan (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan) not only sent a wreath but spoke as a guest speaker at the meeting held in Osaka by the "Unification Church" as a part of the "cross-Japan anti-communist national stumping".

The union between "Yusin" Mindan's cadres and the "Unification Church" was consolidated as a result of the revitalization of Mindan. Both parts are using all kinds of methods for "anti-DPRK" and "anti-Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)" campaigns.

In his guest speech, the local Mindan chief expressed thanks to the "Unification Church" for its assistance to "Yusin" Mindan and he called for stronger U.S.-Japan-"ROK"-Taiwan relationships.

Moon Visits Japan For Mass Wedding

It was revealed that Sun Myong Moon of the "Unification Church", a bogus organization manipulated by the "KCIA", left secretly England on September 20, made a few-day stopover in Japan until September 25 and flew to south Korea aboard a KAL plane. He was accompanied by Pak Bo Hi, director of the "Free Korea Cultural Fund".

The "Unification Church" held a press conference on September 27 at the Palace Hotel in Tokyo, making public that in the presence of Sun Myong Moon, 3,500 Moonies gathered to acquaint themselves with each other with a view to marriage, that 1,600 couples made engagements and that a mass wedding ceremony will be given within a year. The gathering was held on September 20 at the Kanagawa factory in Saitama (neighbouring prefecture of Tokyo) of the Toitsu Sangyo Co., owned by the "Unification Church".

Well informed sources say that the end of Moon's visit to Japan was to strengthen the organization, which was unsettled by the current series of revelations.

Supreme Court Orders Foreign Moonies Expelled from U.S.

The U.S. Supreme Court Oct. 2 rejected the request of the "Unification Church" to have its foreign members in the U.S. acknowledged as gospel-preaching trainees. The court also ordered the 15 non-immigrant foreign Moonies expelled from the U.S.

The "Unification Church" demanded three years ago that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service admit its 581 foreign trainees stay long as immigrants to that country.

But the commissioner of the service had dismissed its demand, and the appeal court in Washington upheld the decision of the director.

"Two Koreas" Plot in Analysis (10)

"Economic Cooperation"

(Continued from the previous issue)

On June 23 last, the Pak Jung Hi junta made public what it called a "special statement," in which it brought forward the so-called "plan of north-south economic cooperation" to conduct "interchange," "technical cooperation" and "capital cooperation" at a private level between the north and south and to form a "consultative body" to that end.

The "plan of north-south economic cooperation" was set forth in order to implement the "two Koreas" line which the Seoul authorities advanced on June 23, five years ago.

The economic cooperation plan is a brainchild of the U.S. administration. The Americans discussed the plan with the south Korean authorities one week before it was made public. Therefore, Washington expressed its support for the plan right after the economic cooperation plan was unveiled. (the June 24, 1978 issue of the Japanese daily newspaper "Yomiuri Shimbun")

Another Divisive Plot to Fool World People

The north-south economic cooperation plan is neither a brainchild of Pak Jung Hi on any account, nor a new matter.

As regards the problem of economic collaboration and exchange between the north and the south, it was proposed by the DPRK already 20 or more years ago and later the issue was again raised and detailed on the positive initiative of the DPRK side in the early period of the north-south dialogue.

During his interview with members of the Seoul side to the North-South Coordination Commission who came to Pyongyang on November 3, 1972, President Kim Il Sung manifested his intention to realize many-sided collaboration between the north and the south in all spheres, such as politics, military affairs, diplomacy, economy and culture.

That day, attaching particular importance to the north-south economic collaboration, President Kim Il Sung put forward a concrete proposal for it.

Acting upon the President's proposal for economic collaboration, the Pyongyang side proposed to Seoul to effect north-south economic collaboration and interchange at the first, second and third sessions of the North-South Coordination Commission to jointly develop natural resources which are deposited inexhaustibly in the northern half of the Republic; to open the fishing grounds for the north-south fishermen so that they may fish together with each other; and to undertake irrigation projects in south Korea with materials and equipment from the DPRK.

The south Korean authorities, however, turned down all these just proposals of the DPRK as "untimely" or "premature".

Today, six years since then, the south Korean authorities are abusing others' things for their own and allege as if making a new proposal; their behaviour cannot be interpreted otherwise than as a ridiculous political burlesque.

The recent outcry of the Pak Jung Hi junta for "economic cooperation" by no means befits their destitution as they are being saddled with a huge sum of foreign debts exceeding 10,000 million dollars.

A "high growth of the south Korean economy" advertized by the Pak Jung Hi junta means the unilateral prosperity of monopoly industries with rich capital and high technology, raw materials and equipment from foreign countries at the expense of south Korean working public. In other words, it means heavier dependence on foreign countries with "the rich getting richer, the poor poorer."

Lip Service to "Cooperation", Bent on "Wiping Out North"

What is the reason why the south Korean authorities who have been dead set against the proposal of the DPRK for economic collaboration have now come forward with a "plan of north-south economic cooperation" all of a sudden?

This offer was made in order to camouflage the ulterior intention of the Pak Jung Hi junta whose divisive policy has been denounced by people the world over, and to shore up its crumbling ruling system.

The Seoul authorities have no intention to have talks for reunification.

Clear proof of this is furnished by the acts of the Seoul authorities which internally intensify the "*yusin*" system to perpetuate the division and internationally advance "simultaneous UN membership" and "cross recognition" to create "two Koreas".

President Kim Il Sung has this to say:

"After the publication of the joint statement, the south Korean authorities have turned their backs and are employing a double-dealing tactics; they are not honestly implementing the agreement stipulated in the joint statement. They said good words when they were having face-to-face talks with us. But, behind us they are slandering and caluminating us and bent on saying and doing things contrary to the fundamental spirit of the joint statement."

Only when a north-south economic cooperation is realized in compliance with the three principles of national reunification clarified in the north-south joint statement made on July 4, 1972, is it possible for the economic cooperation to serve to promote the reunification of Korea.

However, the Pak Jung Hi junta urges the U.S. to keep its troops in south Korea for ever and strengthen the tie-up with Japan in politics, economy and military affairs. The south Korean quislings who have thrown one half of the country into the mouths of the tigers—U.S. and Japan—and depend entirely on their monopoly capitalists for capital, technology and raw materials, talk about some sort of "cooperation". This inevitably arouses public suspicions that they attempt to hurl even the economy of the DPRK into the U.S. and Japanese economic sphere.

The south Korean authorities, while making a proposal for economic cooperation with the DPRK, are repressing the patriotic forces committed to democracy and reunification. They are ceaselessly kicking up the anti-communist "crush-the-north" row. **(To be continued)**

Press Comments

China's National Day

Rodong Sinmun in an editorial headlined "Glorious Course of Struggle and Victory", hailing the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China (Oct. 1) said:

The Chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung won the brilliant victory of the people's revolution by waging a protracted arduous struggle and founded the People's Republic of China. Its founding was a momentous event which opened a new era in Chinese history and brought about a fundamental turn in the life of the Chinese people.

The victory of the Chinese revolution and the strengthening and development of new socialist China has largely changed the looks of Asia and the world and greatly encouraged the world revolutionary people fighting for national liberation and socialism.

Today the Chinese people under the sagacious leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng are liquidating the aftereffects of the "gang of four" and bringing about a new upsurge in all fields of socialist construction, upholding the banner of continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

All the successes made in China today are fruits of the correct policy set forth by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in accordance with the line of proletarian revolution of Comrade Mao Tsetung and his energetic guidance.

The Chinese people sincerely helped the just cause of our people during the Fatherland Liberation War and in the period of post-war socialist construction and today actively support our cause of national reunification. The Chinese party, government and people oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and have consistently held that Korean reunification must be realized in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Such support and encouragement of the Chinese party and government and people is a great inspiration to our people in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The historic meeting of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng this spring demonstrated the firm determination of the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China to remain faithful to the revolutionary duty to the end as class brothers, without wavering in any wind.

The strengthening of the militant friendship and solidarity between the two socialist countries, Korea and China, is an important factor in strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and the position of socialism in Asia and promoting the world revolutionary cause.

Our people will as ever advance in close unity with the Chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

The great friendship between Korea and China will last as long as the mountains and rivers of the two countries.

Nigerian Independence

Rodong Sinmun October 1 printed a signed article greeting the 18th anniversary of Nigerian independence.

It said that the independence of the country won through a protracted struggle for freedom and liberation opened a broad avenue for the Nigerian people to defend the sovereignty of the nation and build a new happy life.

Referring to the successes made by the Nigerian people up to this day since then in the struggle for consolidating national independence and achieving the development and prosperity of the country, the article said:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria struggles against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two countries on the road of anti-imperialism and independence are favourably developing with each passing day.

The Government and people of Nigeria always express support and solidarity for our people's just cause of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of our nation.

Our people will as ever make positive efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Nigerian people.

In conclusion the article said: The Korean people wish the Nigerian people greater success in the struggle for the independent development of the country and the complete liberation of Africa.

GDR Birthday

Rodong Sinmun Oct. 7 dedicated an article to the 29th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic, which said:

The historic victory won by the communists and people in founding the German Democratic Republic on October 7, 1949, was the realization of the age-old desire of the people to have a genuine power of the people and a historic event which opened a broad road of building a new society.

The GDR people under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have vigorously carried on socialist construction, smashing the subversive activities and sabotage of the class enemies at home and abroad, the article said, and went on:

The visit to our country of Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, in December last year further deepened the trust and mutual understanding between the two peoples and developed their friendly relations of cooperation to a higher stage.

The GDR government and people express support and solidarity for our people's righteous struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the GDR will expand and develop still further through the common struggle for the acceleration of socialist construction and against imperialism.

Rodong Sinmun

Struggle for Independence Fundamental for National Independence

The present situation in which a fierce struggle is going on between the forces of independence and the forces of dominationism, between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces demands a tighter adherence to independence than ever before for smashing the desperate manoeuvres of the imperialists and dominationists to maintain their domination and subjugation and building a new world free from all manner of domination and subjugation.

The struggle for independence is a fundamental guarantee for consolidating national independence and achieving the country's prosperity and development.

So stressed Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) Oct. 5 in an editorial article dedicated to the 12th anniversary of the publication of "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," the programmatic report delivered by President Kim Il Sung at the conference of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 5, 1966.

The article said:

In his historic work, the President made a scientific analysis and appreciation of the internal and external situation, clarified our party's principled stand toward the prevailing situation and the line of its internal and external activities and expounded the essence of independence and indicated the principled stand and ways for maintaining it.

The article is headlined "It Is Basic Demand for National Independence and Prosperity and Development of the Country to Defend Independence."

Independence is what keeps a country and a nation alive.

A country and a nation without independence cannot achieve true national independence and prosperity.

The criterion of progressiveness of a country and a nation is independence. A country which upholds independence is a progressive country and only independence guarantees happiness and honour to a nation.

To firmly adhere to independence is an essential requisite for the revolutionaries to carry out the revolution and construction successfully in their countries, the article stresses, and continued:

If one loses political independence and imitates others and acts at other's beck and call, he cannot make revolution. Therefore, the revolutionaries should keep their own faith under any difficult circumstances and struggle unyieldingly for it. If they lose independence and identity and imitate others, they cannot show any creative ingenuity and become unable to distinguish between right and wrong and do a big loss to the revolution in the long run.

The article stressed:

In order to hold fast to an independent stand in the revolution and construction and display the dignity and honour of the nation, it is imperative to hold high the revolutionary banner of the great Juche idea.

The immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a bright beacon clearly indicating the way for the oppressed and maltreated working masses to successfully achieve independence and is a militant banner for the final victory of the national liberation, class liberation and human liberation.

The Juche idea is embodied in the principles of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in national defence. Taking the road indicated by the great Juche idea is the firm guarantee for rapidly increasing in every way the political, economic and military might of the country.

Political independence is the first and foremost life for an independent and sovereign state.

If a country or a nation wants to become the master of its destiny and exercise its right as the master, it should have an independent power and thoroughly ensure independence in shaping policies and implementing them. Only then can it strictly defend its right and dignity as an independent and sovereign state.

Only when we thoroughly embody the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence under the banner of the great Juche idea, can we realize the independence of the country, nation, and man at the highest level and build a powerful and dignified independent and sovereign state no one dare provoke.

The great Juche idea, the article notes, is a revolutionary idea that makes people well discharge both national and international duties of the working class and actively contribute to the development of the world revolution.

The whole course of the Korean revolution spanning half a century is a glorious course proving that taking the road of independence under the banner of the Juche idea is the most correct road for the victory in the revolution and the only correct road for consolidating the national independence and achieving the prosperity and development of the country.

Guinea's Independence

Rodong Sinmun Oct. 2 dedicated an article to the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Guinea.

It said:

The independence of Guinea on October 2, 1958, opened a worthy road to the Guinean people for defending national dignity and sovereignty and achieving the prosperity of the country.

Externally pursuing the non-aligned policy, the government of the Republic of Guinea supports and encourages the struggle of the people against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and liberation.

The Guinean government and people always express firm support to and solidarity with our people in the just cause of smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will steadily develop in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence in the future, too, the Korean people sincerely wish the Guinean people greater success in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

News in Brief

Sep. 13

* A delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People headed by Han Ik Su left Korea by plane to attend the Asian Regional Solidarity Meeting Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea to be held in Syria.

* A political workers delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by So Chol, Director of the General Political Department to the Korean People's Army, left Pyongyang by special plane for Romania.

* Kim Un Hwan, Ambassador of the DPRK to Democratic Kampuchea, paid a farewell call on Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

He asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted wishes for the good health and long life of President Kim Il Sung and new greater victories in his noble work for the revolution and construction and the reunification of the country.

Sep. 14

* A government delegation of the Republic of Ghana headed by Charles Spencer Churchil Grant, Commissioner for Special Affairs of the National Redemption Council of the Republic of Ghana, arrived in Korea by plane for a goodwill visit to the DPRK.

* Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, President of the Republic of Burundi, received Kim Dal Guk, DPRK Ambassador to Burundi.

The President said: The Burundi government and people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the great Korean people in socialist construction and actively support the struggle of the Korean people for socialist construction and national reunification.

Sep. 15

* Yu Song Jin, DPRK Ambassador to India, paid a farewell call on Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of India.

Saying that no country should interfere in the question of Korean reunification, the prime minister hoped the Korean people will register success in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

Sep. 16

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Algeria and Iraq.

* Plutarco Naranjo, Ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador to the Soviet Union, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Pak Sung Il, DPRK Ambassador to the Sudan, paid a farewell call on Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri, President of the Sudan.

The President said: I have deep interest in the policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Sep. 18

* A delegation of the Soviet Film Art Institute headed by A.G. Dubrovin, Department Head of the Institute, and an Iraqi journalists delegation arrived in Pyongyang.

Sep. 19

* A military friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by A.G. Zulu, Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane for an official visit to the DPRK.

* A delegation of Japanese women for solidarity with the Korean women headed by Tanaka Sumiko, Socialist Member of the House of Councillors, Representative of the Society for Solidarity with the Korean Women, advisor to the Japan Women's Society and Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of an International Women's Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A communications delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Chae left Pyongyang by air to attend the 11th communication ministers' conference of the Organization for Cooperation of Socialist Countries in Tele-Communications and Post to open in the Soviet Union.

(KCNA)

Pak's "1979 Policy Speech": False

South Korean puppet prime minister Choe Gyu Ha Oct. 4 delivered a "1979 policy speech," on behalf of traitor Pak Jung Hi, in the puppet national assembly.

In his budget message delivered at a puppet national assembly plenary session, Choe Gyu Ha said that efforts will be made to strengthen "national security," promote economic exchanges and make "peace" take first roots. For this, he said that emphasis will be placed on the promotion of south Korea-U.S. friendship and maintenance of the south Korea-U.S. joint defense system as a deterrent to any renewal of war, promotion of existing friendship and cooperation with Japan, on increasing substantial cooperation with non-aligned countries, implementation of open-door policy toward countries having different ideals and systems.

These remarks of the puppet prime minister clearly show that the junta, recently isolated within and without, continuously depends on the foreign forces including the United States and Japan, and furthermore tries to turn to the non-aligned countries which bitterly denounce the fascistic suppressive rule of south Korea by the junta.

Referring to the so-called "self-reliant defense posture," Choe said that efforts will be made to increase combat capability through training, lay foundations for the production of aircraft and other highly sophisticated weapons, hasten the armament of the "Homeland Reserve Forces" and effectively operate the "south Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command."

Touching on the south Korean economy, he also stressed that major policy programs include effective controls on total consumption and liquidity, suppression of speculative investments in real estate, continuation of stabilized growth, improvement of the living conditions of the people, achievement of an economic growth of about nine percent, production of 42,500,000 *sok* (6,120,000 tons) of rice.

Aims at Division

In his address, Choe Gyu Ha also loudly said that south Korea would actively push ahead with his "peace fixing diplomacy" next year, while he expressed his intention to create "two Koreas" to fix Korea's division.

The "peace fixing diplomacy" is in essence divisive diplomacy to maintain the division of Korea and continuously to permit the colonial rule of south Korea by the U.S.

Real peace can be realized only when all elements of aggression and war are eliminated.

Peace can't be achieved and peaceful reunification can't be attained as long as aggressors exist in Korea.

The Pak junta, notwithstanding, is setting forth a version of "southward aggression" again, stepping up the crisis-charged atmosphere among the people, and trying to justify their act of keeping the U.S. aggressive forces in south Korea by saying that they will go on keeping the "ROK-U.S. joint security system" under the pretext of possible "southward aggression" from the north.

This clearly shows the Pak junta's reactionary design to obstruct the country's reunification, to create "two Koreas" by fixing the division of Korea and to intensify tention between north and south by further stepping up war preparations behind the curtain of "peace."

Their plot to fix the division of Korea was also expressed in his speech in which he loudly said that he would advance "open-door policy" to other countries with different ideals and systems.

In order to make "two Koreas" an established fact internationally the Pak junta is proposing various formulas for dividing Korea into two, such as "cross recognition," "simultaneous UN membership," "separate UN membership" and a "four-power conference".

"Open-door policy" is no different from these formulas.

The Pak junta is now rigging up such policy as "dialogue," "interchange," and "cooperation" between north and south to camouflage their true divisive intentions.

"Dialogue," "interchange" and "cooperation" are for national division and not for reunification.

In this way the Pak junta reveals their reactionary nature by continuously pursued the "two-Korea" policy and trying to vigorously carrying out aggressive "diplomatic moves" for the purpose.

Harping on "growth of national strength," the junta advertised the "feats" of the notorious "yusin" system and made a string of promises—"stabilisation of the economy and people's living," "solution of the housing problem," "reduction of taxes," "medical care" and so on and so forth.

The junta has been engaged in crafty moves for several months, intending to hold a presidential election within this year.

The so-called "policy speech, of Pak Jung Hi is a shameless artifice to veil his treacherous crimes and solidify the foundations of the puppet regime.

From the very day he snatched power, Pak Jung Hi made numerous empty "promises" each time an "election" was held, and whenever an annual "budget bill" was submitted, and at the beginning of a new year.

What is characteristic of the speech of the junta is that it is a petty trick intended to dupe the people and mislead public opinion at home and abroad with more blatant promises than ever before.

Now the south Korean people lend no ears to the ridiculous jargons of the junta, but resolutely reject his scheduled election farce itself as a criminal move for his long-term office and demand that the Pak junta step down from power.

Deceptive "Nature-Conservation Movement"

On the other hand, on Oct. 5 Pak Jung Hi called on the south Korean people to positively and voluntarily participate in a nation-wide "nature conservation movement". He said the movement is necessary to "make our living environments more beautiful, cleaner and more comfortable."

Have the south Korean authorities ever had an intention to protect nature?

The Pak junta has covered the whole of south Korea with suffocating powder-smoke by frequently staging frantic war exercises and destroyed and devastated mountains and rivers.

In order to feather their own nest, they have introduced indiscreetly pollution-causing industries rejected in foreign countries as "dust bin," thus spoiling land, and denuding mountains of trees through reckless felling.

The people are suffering from air pollution by various harmful materials, poisonous materials flowing into paddy and non-paddy fields to damage crops, and fishes are being exterminated in polluted rivers and seas.

Having reduced south Korea to such a state, the junta has the effrontery to talk about "nature conservation."

The south Korean authorities' outcry for "nature conservation" is intended to veil the consequences of their treacherous crimes and mislead public opinion and attain a foul political aim in this shameless way. In other words, it is aimed at diverting the ever-growing discontent of the people and holding an "election" to the puppet national assembly.

It is not fortuitous that these days the puppets never open their mouths without bragging about their "feats," all making empty "promises" and kick up a hypocritical row every day to create an impression that they are concerned about the people's living.

Only by removing such gangs of vicious traitors as the Pak junta can the south Korean people live a free life, breathing clean air under a clear sky.

Rodong Sinmun Comments

The south Korean puppet prime minister on October 6 repeatedly stated at the puppet national assembly that the "emergency decrees" would not be repealed and on October 5 the puppet justice minister babbled that the "public security law" would not be abolished.

Commenting on these outbursts, a signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) Oct. 8 says:

The puppets claim that as the international situation is "fluid," the "emergency decrees" cannot be withdrawn for "national defence" and "stability of the nation." This is a deceptive propaganda and a robber's assertion reversing black and white.

The "emergency decrees" were invoked from "No. 1" to present "No. 9" without exception each time the massive movement of the people and students denouncing the suppressive policy, demanding the democratization of society and opposing the policy of dependence on the U.S. and Japan came to the surface in south Korea.

The people oppose fascism, demand democracy and protest against the policy of dependence on the U.S. and Japan for a stabilized life without human and civil rights being infringed upon by the tyrannical power. But the puppets suppress them at the point of the bayonet. Has this any connection with the "international situation" and the "stability of the nation?"

The puppets keep in force the "emergency decrees" and "public security law" to put down the people's struggle for democracy and stay on in power indefinitely and gratify their lust for power.

Their cry that they would not withdraw "emergency decrees" with the election to the puppet national assembly at hand betray their intention to stamp out the mounting anti-"government" sentiments of the people and rig up the "election."

The fascist frenzy of the Pak Jung Hi clique is a desperate attempt of those in the grip of a crisis, isolated within and without, to extricate themselves out of it.

The people will not tolerate the terrorist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors.

"Nat'l Coalition for Dem." Issues

Aug. 15 Declaration

The south Korean "National Coalition for Democracy," a united organization for anti-fascist struggle of south Korean figures of various circles which proclaimed its inauguration on July 5, issued the "August 15 Declaration" entitled "Unification of the whole nation by one man or an end to one man dictatorship by the whole nation!"

Follows a gist of the declaration:

Ex-"president" Yun Bo Son

Quaker Ham Sok Hon

The Pak regime which set sail after usurping power, militarized the ruling machinery to destroy the democratic front of the 1960's born of the April 19 uprising and illegally conducted the south Korea-Japan agreements, and sent troops to Vietnam to consolidate its material foundation with foreign capital—towards the end of the 1960's, the bureaucratic, military and oppressive machines that had grown stronger and the economy financed by foreign capital buttressing them joint together to force the constitutional revision for third-term election, a formal act for the illegal extension of the Pak regime—then came the yusin power, to bring its true character to the light of day.

The Pak regime strangles democracy and obliterated all political, economic and cultural freedom, depriving the men of the press of the freedom of criticism, the working people of the three rights of labour and the believers of the freedom of conscience, under the pretext of national security.

When cooking up the yusin constitution, the Pak regime said that it was an act stemming from old thinking in the cold war days to slander the yusin constitution because it is a constitution for unification.

But, it was the Pak regime itself which went back to the old thinking of the cold war days.

It always claims that an economic growth has been achieved. But it has subordinated our national economy to foreign capital, subjected the whole nation to excessive taxes, inflation and jumping prices and turned it into a limping economy with a wide gap between the rich and the poor.

And the shameless scandal involving Republican assemblyman Song Rak Hyon, the apartment scandal and the scandal related to certificates of teachers exposed recently forebode the approaching end of the Pak regime.

The Pak regime is not qualified to talk about the reunification of the nation nor does it have the ability or idea to achieve peace and reunification of Korea.

Moreover, Pak Jung Hi is going to be re-elected as president by the so-called "National Conference for Unification." But we will not recognize it.

Our fight now is focused on the fight against the one-man regime.

Declaring that ours is a fight for the second August 15, the liberation from the one-man dictatorship, for the achievement of national liberation promised us on August 15, we demand:

1. Immediately release all the conscientious prisoners illegally imprisoned by the Pak regime.

2. Repeal the yusin constitution, hold a free general election by appointing a caretaker cabinet and carry out a peaceful change of power.

3. People should join the ranks of the fighters for the restoration of democracy as a people capable of self-government, looking straight into the crisis of the nation.

Korean Women Here Support S. Korean Women's Struggle

The "Society for Defence of Human Rights of South Korean Women," an organization of south Korean women here under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), made public a statement on October 7 supporting the anti-"government" struggle of the students of Sukmyong Women's University in Seoul.

The broad masses of people in south Korea who have risen against Pak Jung Hi are advancing toward a decisive struggle, achieving their unity for democracy, the statement stressed.

Voicing full support and solidarity for Sukmyong Women's University students who have turned out to a valiant struggle against fascism, breaking through a forest of bayonets, the statement expressed the firm determination of the members of the society to struggle more vigorously in unity with them.

Washington's New Mil. Transfers to Seoul

U.S. Defence Dep. Report

The United States transferred various types of weapons and military equipment worth hundreds of millions of dollars to the south Korean puppet army under the name of "sales" in roughly one year from October 1 last year to September 21 this year, according to a report released by the U.S. Defence Department on Oct. 2.

Among the military deliveries to the puppet army are "TOW" missiles, various artillery pieces and radars. They are part of military equipment the U.S. promised to supply to the south Korean army under the name of "sales."

The also contemplate to hand over large quantities of military equipment to the puppet army without compensation and keep introducing fighter-bombers and other equipment to reinforce the U.S. forces occupying south Korea.

Meanwhile, the U.S. is contemplating to bring into south Korea early in November "F-4D Phantom" fighter-bomber formations, which it had decided to deploy additionally there and hundreds of men of the air force attached to them and send U.S. Defense Secretary Brown to the "deployment ceremony" of these warplanes.

The report says that Brown will reaffirm U.S. "commitments" to the Pak junta when he shows up in south Korea.

Such arms reinforcement contravenes the provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement prohibiting shipment of arms and military equipment from outside Korea.

Such acts have become more unscrupulous after the U.S. began pledging the word of "troop pullout."

On the other hand, while challenging the desire of the nation and the demand of the times, the Pak junta have the cheek to cry over the "threat of southward invasion" and hang out the hypocritical slogans of "dialogue" and "cooperation."

The ever-intensified war preparations of the Pak junta are aimed at consolidating their military foothold to keen the country divided and create "two Koreas" and, furthermore, finding a way out in starting a war of aggression against the north. But this desperate bid of the junta will only lead them to destruction.

Warships of "Japan's Maritime Self Defense Force" steaming off the Tokyo Bay

Japan dreams realizing her wild designs on Korea by capitalizing on the U.S. imperialists' Korean strategy. To this end, she constantly holds military exercises mainly for offensive operations.

The planned military exercise makes it plain that the U.S. and Japan are further tightening military tieup in their manoeuvres to start a new war against the Korean people.

The commentary recalls that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries scheme to set up a "U.S.-Japan joint command" in preparation for a new war of aggression against Korea, they constantly supplement and round off the U.S.-Japan joint operational plan and a Japanese submarine is taking part in the current military exercise of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

The commentary stresses:

The reckless war exercises of the United States and Japan are an open threat of "strength" to the Asian people and an unscrupulous challenge to peace in this region.

It only jeopardizes the peace and security of Japan for the Japanese reactionaries to race along the road of military adventure, following the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Japan should behave with discretion, seeing clearly the desire of her people and the demand of the times.

Rodong Sinmun Flays MSDF War Game

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) October 1 comments on the naval military exercise "biggest in scale" ever since the foundation of the "Self-Defence Forces" which is planned by the Japanese Maritime "Self-Defence Force" to stage all over the waters of Japan between October 11 and 23.

The signed commentary says:

The military exercise involving all the warships of the Maritime "Self-Defence Force," numerous aircrafts and a total of thousands of military personnel is claimed to be an "exercise of combat preparations" for the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to "move from the "ordinary system" to an emergency system."

This exercise bespeaks that Japan which is utterly captivated by the wild ambition of overseas expansion is applying herself in real earnest to taking a military posture and cultivating the capacity of actual war to back it with arms.

Noting that the Japanese reactionaries are these days whipping fervor for an "emergency legislation," the commentary says:

The forthcoming military exercise is chiefly aimed at strengthening the combat posture for sending Japanese armed forces in case U.S. imperialism starts a war of aggression in Korea, guided by the latter's Asian strategy, particularly its Korean strategy.

"Economic High Growth" : Myth

(3)

People's Living on Verge of Collapse

(Continued from the previous issue)

Under the pretext of "high growth of the economy" advertised by Pak Jung Hi, the south Korean people are mercilessly sacrificed only to help "the privileged class of foreign investors and the native bureaucrat-monopoly capital manipulators" get richer. Moreover, the "high growth economy" has resulted in an unheard-of rise in prices, heavy tax collection and low wages.

Sharp Price Rise

The "economic growth" policy of the Pak Jung Hi junta, first of all, brought about an unprecedented price rise. The basic cause of price rise lies in currency inflation, speculation in real state, and an increase in the prices of import products caused by the yen appreciation.

In order to promote capital supply for the "high growth of economy," the junta issues money at random. The increase in the earnings of the south Korean construction workers in oil rich Arab countries dispatched as "man power export" also results in an increase in currency volume. For example, last year, the currency issue has increased 40.7 percent compared with 1976, and furthermore it has kicked off a serious price rise spiral.

The value of money goes on diminishing so that an unstable state of speculation in real state has come into the open and this too has caused price rise.

According to a survey by the "Seoul Association for Promotion of Trade," the amount of import materials from Japan increased 10 to 20 percent until this July compared with the United States and Europe.

The prices of commodities in south Korea always show 30 percent increase, the "price increase limit," though the junta wants to hold down price hike 10 percent.

The south Korean "Commerce and Industry Council" said that from 1970 to 1977, the rice price annually increase 21.2 percent, garlics 52.2 percent, beef 21.6 percent, pork 21.5 percent, medical fees 21.5 percent, and water charges 27.0 percent. (June 5, the daily "Chungang Ilbo"). These figures show how the Pak junta fabricates statistics in order to justify its policy.

An announcement of an increase in rice prices and transportations rates made public on June 13 shows clearly how prices are rising in south Korea.

Frantically calling for a 10 percent price increase limit, the junta announced that the rice price had been increased 14.9 percent, highway bus rate 19.8 percent, and domestic air rates 30 percent.

The June 18 issue of the local daily "Ryongnam Ilbo" said that with the announcement of the price raises on June 18 as a turning point, the prices of necessities increased up to 30 percent. Moreover, the products whose prices are not raised have become poor in quality or have been decreased in quantity. (June 24, the daily "Choson Ilbo).

The south Korean "Economic Planning Board" on June 23 announced that the increase rate of consumer prices was 10.3 percent. However, most people think that in the first part of this year the living cost increased by 30-50 percent. (July 25, the daily "Hanguk Ilbo")

There is a group of south Korean dissidents who have doubts about this policy of priority to economic growth and its results. For instance, the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" which was released in 1976 by representative non-"government" politicians, scholars, religious leaders, etc. states that the economic growth policy is having implemented at the expense of the workers' rights to association and strike and by exploiting the farmers. As a result, the unequal and unfair distribution of wealth in south Korea has become more infamous.

Engel's Coefficient

On the other hand, in the name of "high economic growth" whereby only the few rich in power and foreign firms prosper, the south Korean workers are victimized by exploitation through low wages.

The fact that the wages of the south Korean workers are low can be demonstrated from two angles. One is their international comparison. A simple comparison is difficult because of differences in the price structures. However, calculated at a rate of $1(₩189), 400 won, Japanese wages in 1977 were five times higher than south Korean wages. The other is the living standard with Engel's coefficient serving as a measure. According to urban workers' household budget survey conducted by the junta, Engel's coefficient is in the 40 percent level. However, according to a survey made by the "General Federation of Labour Unions," the coefficient is 52.8 percent. The labor federation is using this as its basis for demanding an increase in wages sufficient to bring down the coefficient to below 50 percent.

A comparison of the junta and union figures reveals that there is a big disparity in food cost alone. The junta's survey puts the cost of food at half that of the union's survey. In the view of labour experts and according to the experience of corporate labor administrators, Engel's coefficient for workers is said to be 55-66 percent.

When Engel's coefficient is more than 55, it indicates a semi-starvation situation. The majority of foreign enterprises in south Korea are providing lunch in one form or another to their employees. The reason for this is said to be that south Korean workers often go without lunch and this affects their labor efficiency in the afternoon.

Li So Sun, mother of Chong Tae Il who burned himself to death at Pyonghwa (Peace) Market in downtown Seoul in November, 1970, disclosed the miserable plight of south Korean workers as follows:

The most hateful is the scrawny wage for the work we do. Prices are skyrocketing, but wages remain the same. A 13 hour workday earns us 6,000-8,000 won a month. A veteran cutter with over a dozen years experience recieves some 10,000 won a month. Many are obliged to work until late at night without a food break. Isn't this hungry life of ours difficult for the rest of the world to understand?

This outcry is not only one of a south Korean female worker but also of all the south Korean workers.

Heavy Tax Collection

In order to guarantee "high economic growth," the junta have made enormous investments in export-oriented industry. It can not but depend on "governmental savings" especially in the collection of various taxes, because of "poor savings."

In recent years, the junta has newly introduced various tax items. For example, the "defense tax" was introduced in 1975, the "added value tax" in 1977.

On Nov. 30, 1977, the junta enacted a "value-added tax law" and a special consumption tax law and revised 16 other tax laws including the income tax law, the corporate tax law, the custom tax law and the indirect tax law, as a step to ward putting into force the new value-added tax system.

According to the south Korean "Office of National Tax Administration," south Korea's internal tax revenues recorded a 14.4 percent increase from 230,045 million won in 1968 to this year's 3,000,000,003,114 won. Per capita tax collection rose 13.1 percent from 7,548 won in 1968 to 98,979 won this year.

As mentioned above, the so-called "high growth of the economy" advertized by the Pak junta is nothing but propaganda meant to exploit the south Korean people by collecting high taxes from the people. (Concluded)

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